/9 cont./

reception uncommonly difficult. It is certain that this language is related to no other Brazilian language known up to now, although odd word-similarities with Gẽs dialects do occur.

Its noteworthy peculiarity is the existence of separate men's and women's languages, as is found in like manner among the Guaicuru and Chiquitanos. Only a few words, however, are completely different; for most of them the form is merely modified unimportantly. For instance, where two vowels come one after the other in the men's dialect, a k comes between the two in the women's dialect. Thus:

rain ♂ biũ, ♀ bikũ, maize ♂ mahĩ, ♀ makĩ.

At times the women's word merely has one more syllable at the end, etc. Probably the women have merely retained an older form of the language. The native words printed in italics in the text are accented on the final syllable where something different is not expressly noted.

External Appearance, Clothing, Adornment.

According to their physical appearance, the Karaya represent one of the handsomer types among the tribes of Brazil. They are not particularly robust in stature, but rather are medium-sized and gracile; however, the slender body, the regularity of their limbs, the proud mien make them seem bigger than they really are. Their impressive muscular power, the elasticity and agility of their movements come to the fore especially in boxing matches, their most popular sport. The neck musculature is very strongly developed, as among all Indians, which makes them capable of carrying enormous loads with a forehead-tumpline.

The form of the skull is consistently hypsidolichocephalic, without especially prominent prognathism. The absence of eyebrow ridges make the face somewhat open. The eyelid, horizontal or slightly slanted, is remarkably small, but nevertheless does not lend the face a really Mongoloid appearance, because of the always very prominently projecting nose. The nose itself starts very far down.

127 /180 cont./ For comparison I used Ehrenreich, Anthropologische
113 Studien über die Urbewohner Brasiliens /Anthropological Studies of the Brazilian Aborigines/, Brunswick, 1897.

141 Height. Ehrenreich gives (p. 108) the average body height of the men of the Carayahí as 168.2, of the women as 152.8 centimeters; thus, according to his measurements, the women are significantly (15.4 centimeters) smaller than the men. In gen- [114] eral this proportion is correct, but there are considerable individual deviations.

141 The southern horde on the whole seems to be taller than the 142 northern horde; this is probably attributable to the admixture of Savajé blood, for the Savajé are distinguished from the Karajá by their greater height. In the southern horde there were many men who were as tall as I and a few who were taller (I measured 167 centimeters barefoot), but the tallest probably did not exceed 170 centimeters. For the southern horde one may probably assume 166 centimeters to be the average. The women of the southern horde were also in part quite tall, but in general they remained behind the men in the same proportion as in the northern horde.

Among the latter there was no one who exceeded me in height, and only a few who equaled me, and such tall figures were very rare (Pl. 37, Ill. 1). The great majority of the men were considerably shorter than I; they might be 160-162 centimeters tall on the average. Their height varies by half a head. The women are considerably smaller; /Pl. 36 appears here/ /181/ they remain about half a head behind the men; thus Ehrenreich's average could be assumed for them (Pl. 17).

Besides this, however, there are elements of the population which one must definitely call short. One should compare the two small youths in Illustration 1, Plate 37, who are a full head shorter than the tallest ones (these are about 165 centimeters tall), so that they approach Pygmy measurements (140-145 centimeters). The same is true for two other youths on Plate 44, Illustration 1. Most striking is the appearance of the dwarf woman on Plate 17, who reaches just to the shoulders of the man standing next to her, who is about 164 centimeters tall. I often encountered such small, but fully grown persons in the north horde (compare also the Savajé), whereas it was not

[Text continues on P. 48]

/181 cont./

142 [141] observed by me in the south horde. Perhaps there is an influence of alien tribes (Tapirapé, Kayapó, Canoeiros, etc.) here.

The figures of the Indians, men as well as women, are well proportioned, and they probably belong among the best built Indian tribes in general. They may be described as medium-sized, robust figures. We are troubled by the occasional athletic development of their musculature, which is probably to be traced back to the rowing, the pounding of maize in the mortars, and other causes.

The head is high and long in shape; the face is oval, especially among youthful persons (Pl. 17;Pl38, Ill. 1; Pl. 42, Ill. 2; Pl. 44, Ill. 2). The forehead rises straight up and is sufficiently high; except that it generally appears to be low because of the hair combed down to the eyes. The orbital ridges are only slightly developed, the eye opening is slit-shaped (Pl. 14); almond-shaped eyes, such as Ehrenreich notes, are relatively rare. The iris is dark brown. The root of the nose is usually very much sunken; the bridge is prominent and straight; the alae are very wide and usually curved, so that the nostrils are somewhat visible from the front. The drooping, bent tip of the nose is characteristic. The mouth is wide, the lips are full and bowed, the teeth on the whole good; only old people show many gaps in their teeth as a result of teeth falling out. Children show prognathism, but this peculiarity seems to disappear in later years (Pl. 12, Ill. 2; Pl. 42, Ill. 3). The chin is wide and not very prominent. The ears could not be observed on account of the long hair. Ehrenreich (pp. 82, 94, 95) believes that a uniform facial type is to be found among the Karajá, and, to be sure, a more refined form, whereas the rest, such as Sambioá, etc., present a crude type by comparison. I found that even among the Karajá there are several facial types, and, to be sure, besides the more refined one and a cruder one, there is a third, seeming completely alien, which was to be found only in the large villages from the Tapirapé mouth on northward, especially among the women, but even here only rarely. Unfortunately, I was unable to photograph any of these women. [126]